

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a substance containing a glycol, a poison, had been substituted wholly or in part for New Process Bouquet, a flavoring to be used in bakery products, which the article purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "New Process Bouquet" was false and misleading, and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a flavor to be used in bakery products, and which contained a glycol, a poison.

On January 14, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28474. Adulteration and misbranding of orange bitters. U. S. v. 62 Bottles of Orange Bitters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41311. Sample No. 63234-C.)**

This product contained about 35 percent of carbitol, a solvent composed of a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons.

On January 7, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 62 bottles of orange bitters at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 2, 1937, from San Francisco, Calif., by Cresta Blanca Beverage Co., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Cresta Orange Bitters \* \* \* Cresta Blanca Bev. Co. San Francisco, Calif."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that an article containing a glycol or glycol ether, or both, poisons, had been substituted in whole or in part for orange bitters, a food flavor, which it purported to be; and in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, a glycol or glycol ether, or both, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the name "Orange Bitters" was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser as applied to an article containing a glycol or glycol ether, or both, poisons; and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, orange bitters, a food flavor.

On March 22, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28475. Adulteration and misbranding of imitation vanilla flavor. U. S. v. Two 1-Gallon Bottles of Imitation Vanilla Flavor. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41033. Sample No. 61150-C.)**

This product contained a poison—a glycol or a glycol ether.

On December 6, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two bottles of imitation vanilla flavoring at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20, 1937, from New Orleans, La., by J. S. Waterman & Co., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Waterman Brand \* \* \* Manufactured By J. S. Waterman & Co. New Orleans."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing a glycol or a glycol ether, a poison, had been substituted for concentrated imitation vanilla flavor, which it purported to be.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Concentrated Imitation Vanilla Flavor," borne on the label, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser since the article contained a glycol or a glycol ether, a poison.

On January 11, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28476. Misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Potatoes. Judgment ordering product released under bond for regrading. (F. & D. No. 41400. Sample No. 16801-D.)**

This product was below the grade declared on the label.

On January 11, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of potatoes at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 5, 1938, by Paul Jackins, of Houlton, Maine, from Carys Mills, Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "U. S. No. 1," borne on the label, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser as applied to potatoes below U. S. Grade No. 1.

On January 17, 1938, the C. H. Robinson Co. having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered ordering that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be regraded under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28477. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 47 Crates of Fresh Cauliflower. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41153. Sample No. 64003-C.)**

This product was contaminated with arsenic.

On November 29, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 crates of fresh cauliflower at Lewiston, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 10, 1937, by Frank Colacurcio & Co., of Seattle, Wash., from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Portland Rose Brand Cauliflower C. Taketa Distributor Portland Oregon."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 21, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28478. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40622. Sample Nos. 55201-C, 55203-C, 55210-C.)**

This product contained less than 80 percent of milk fat.

On October 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cartons of butter at Springfield and two cartons of butter at Worcester, Mass., consigned on or about September 29, 1937, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Mitchell, S. Dak., by Armour Creameries, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Goldendale Creamery Butter Distributed by Armour Creameries."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, which it purported to be, the act of March 4, 1923, providing that butter shall contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

Misbranding was alleged in that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, butter.

On January 14, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28479. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Frye & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$57 and costs. (F. & D. No. 39783. Sample Nos. 33196-C, 33197-C, 33210-C, 36045-C.)**

On December 17, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Frye & Co., a corporation trading at Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said Frye company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 14 and 28 and June 11, 1937, from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Mountain View Butter \* \* \* Frye and Company Packers and Provisioners."